THE LATE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Battle-fields of Sadowa-Hospital Scenes at Brunn - Portraits of the Austrian Imperial Family-The Cause of the People in Europe-Murmurs in Vienns-A Sketch of Garibaldi in

PARIS, September 7,-The swift steamer quit ing Brest to morrow gives me time to write up my notes of intestine and exterior things, so that they may reach you within a very few days. You know, then, that I have passed over the whole route of the Prussian invasion, the Australian invasion in the trian retreat, the Austrian advance southward, and by the well-known coursesy of the Austrian directory, have crossed into the times of Italy, and pressed as far as Florence. The great di tance so traversed in the short period of twenty two days gave me hardly time for observation and sleep, though I have written something to you by every mail. My notes, nowever, we will and expansive, and these are some of

At the "Blue Star Inn," of Prague, I saw the Barons Brenner and Werther at an upper win dow, arguing over the peace. They were both keen-eyed old men, adroit of speech and shrawd of opportunities—auch folks, for example, as Senators Fessendon and Reverdy Johnson-and at their councils, with a secretary for each near by, they drank much Rhenish wine, and made it appear an altogether friendly contab, as diplomats have done from time immenorial.
From Frague to Brunn and Olmutz, by Pardu

bitz, by rail, I passed returning trains with Prussian soldlers and war material. And though these stopped at all stations, no soldlers were allowed to descend, while we civilians could lie over where we pleased. This rule was one of the amenities of the peace just concluded, and had aimore wholesome design in it besides, tor the Pressian troops have been rapacious beyond all expectation, stealing wherever they rested, so that to their acquisitiveness the mutual forays of Federals and Contederates at home were merely accepted hospitalities. If a letective officer were called upon to classify the theirs of Prussia and Austria, he would denominate the first a highwayman, the last a confidence man. This part of the Austrian empire is wildly civilized, by which I mean that man is savage, and land is refinedly, splendully educated. Put the squatters of Oil creek in the bright Mohawk Valley, or the Digger Indians in Bucks county, Penusylvania, and you have the land and people that I saw.

They use wretched farming implements, they are without public intelligence, they are superstitious and stolid; but the great chequered landscapes climb into high horizons, all grand and rolling, giving you an air of boundlessness; for the country has no tarm-houses upon it, a! the people living in the squatty stone towns and going, in many cases, five miles of a morn ing to work. Few fences or nedges divide the fields; each man knows his own land; therefore the entire Moravian and German region has the air of a partic-field under cultivation

Brunn, the capital of Moravia, with 50,000 inhabitants, has a history of only subjugation and trade, and would have been unnoticeable in this trip of mine, save for its vast hospitals of wounded Austrians, and the frowning battle ments of the Spielberg prison, which dominate the mountain at whose foot the city stands. half forgot the story of Baron French, contined in this same Spielberg, in the later and more baneful light of the unhappy Italians who beat their brains out in its dungeons. In 1849, when Ferdinand abdicated, he released these poor patriots, and they came forth, gibbering, and skeletons, the way of thousands of their tribe. By pleasant penalties like these has the Austrian kept his State together these several cen-

Down in the city, where an evil-looking old church, disused for worship, held the wounded, I passed from bed to bed, not without fears of the cholera, raging there as fiercely as it raged on your hospital hulks by Staten Island, among them I saw many a black-eyed, olive-hued, chubby-faced fellow, dying for his conqueror-poor Venetians, pressed into this war firing into the ranks of the Kaiser's enemies with the prayer that the bullet might soften to paper on its way. Rapacious as Pressia may have been, she fought her battles with her own people, and though there are bitter curses rained upon Count Bismark now, they are curses of pride, not of blood, of princes, not of dying peasants, murdered by their own coun-

I stopped beside one haggard fellow's bed. He had suffered the amputation of a foot, and was, To my demand in German, if he were hopeful, he shook his head.

"I don't understand, Signore," in Italian, "Where are you from?" in his own language.
"From Recoaro. I hoped to be set with the force of the Quadrilateral. Though I should have been killed there, as here, it would have been dear to die to the familiar sound of one's language. They tell me it has gone bad with Italy. Is it so?"
"Not so! Well enough. Not so well as she

hoped, but well!" You are speaking out of your heart, Signor. not by your information. Poor Italy! Well! Somebody will die against her some day, shot by his own people, as I was not, and giad to know that the ball that struck him was fired by

the victors." He drew a long sigh, with "My God" in it, and turned his back to me.

There are titled women here frequently among the hospitals, playing the part of Florence Nightingale. Most of them are amateurs, with little persistence, and great consideration for their own longevity, though now and then I believe that a heart-smitten countess or baroness does come to do good. I try to believe it, at any rate, for the faith of womankind. So many of those poor souls are coldly, sufferingly married for convenience-so few live and die loving and beloved, that they are glad of the presence of wretchedness greater than theirs into which they may plunge helpingly. Of the forty thousand dying soldiers in Moravia, not ten per cent, care a button for the cause they

were killed in. I visited, on consecutive days, two renowned battle-fields, Sadowa and Austerlitz, They were equally commonplace when the struggles to which they gave name occurred, but Austerlitz, by reason of its great commemoration, is now a tourist's town of 2500 inhabitants, while Sudowa is a hamlet merely, utterly depopulated The cholera has killed two hundred of the little farmers, wood-cutters, etc., in it and near by since the battle day, for among the putrelying carcases the old hyena whets his appetite, and then picks up the living neighbors. Sadowa was a more sanguinary slaughter than Auster-litz; at least three hundred thousand men were there opposed, and possibly half a million, as the bulletins say. We all know how armies are magnified on both sides, till after a defeat, and in this war the military braggart has been as eminently elastic as in our own. The least truthful of all contemporary historians is the soldier himself. Had he to write our descriptions he might make his own reputation, but would certainly ruin ours. At Austerlitz, Bonaparte opposed seventy thousand men to the allies' ninety thousand. Sadowa was fought in the margin of July, and Austerlitz past the meridian of November. The former was the most terrible butchery, the latter the most artful embattling. One finds in the Sadowa battle only the Prussian Crown Prince's swift and persevering march to applicat; but Aus-terlitz was a piece of daring adroitness, fought eight hundred miles from Paris, with a great and incensed capital to guard behind, and not as at Sadowa, the Italian army of Austria compelled to face the Po, but marching vigorously, eighty thousand strong, upon the Frenchman's rear, while Prussia, secretly mimical to him, was edging up through Bo-hemia to join the allies at the first note of their success. The great inveigler, pleading false desires for peace, first flushed the allies till they were over certain, assisted them to advance victoriously, till by their very success they had become outflanked, then drove them pell-mell upon his bayonets on the one hand. and on the frozen lakes on the other, where

they were drowned by acres when the ice crashed under the French artillery. Both bat-tles were equally signal defeats for Austria.

Association of the same

Sadowa was a more piquant mixery, because in-flicted on her in the sight of Germany, and by

My ride over the field of Sadowa was scarcely easorable, because the cholera had lett ther only the collapsed and aged, and the pensants hereabout have the reputation of veritable ghous and graours, whose atrochies to the dead pass human belief. They have behaved worse than any class of savages would do in Americ cutting purses and jewelry from the wounder stripping the dead of garments, in a work revenging themselves upon history, which has done nothing for them these three centuries. Shows itself is a European Culpeper; for example, a little stony-faced town, with a bulbously shaped church steeple in it, two beer stops, and the usual percentage of Austrian and the usual percentage of Austrian and the steeple in civil officials.

An old woman in black stockings stood alone in the open place of the hamlet, looking at the hospital wagons that passed across the horizon. She did not know anything, except that two of Harmer Somebody's boys, near by, had gone oil with the soldiers a week ago to get back their horses impressed after action. Had we seen them? No? That was strange! That was all he knew about the fight. Everything in the e is more or less shot to pieces. The battle-i itself is a series of hills, half corn-patch, half scrub timber, inclined to be mountainous and to some extent resembling the lands at the foot of the Blue Ridge-Cedar Mountain, to example. At places on it there are vistas of far white plains, prairie like, but of the deadly spots themselves nothing remains save the un-even trenches, where the dead, dumsed in as they lay, remain to testify against the mon strous enigma of ambition, submission, and in which they perished, at that far dim time when God shall make it plain why our kind are thus causelessly and perperually daughtered.

At this spot the two Prussian armies capped the double lines of victory. Sachnow, Podoli, Manchengratz, Gitschin, on the one hand; Nachod, Skalitz, Trautenau on the other. It would be absurd for me to waste time in describing a series of bare slope-stretches and curving hills about which none of your readers have a particle of curiosity. Suffice it to say, that all the view of Sadowa is a repetition of the Virginia miseries of our own Rebellion; not any better country, though it has the spruceness and tidyness of age over it all; better cleaned up, better contented, but inhabited by hewers of wood and drawers of water, who forget that Christ ever came, in the better recollection that they may some day go hence to Him. The graves of the dead are marked with wooden crosses, with now and then albeinet or a but set on the top of them. Here and there is a splintered calsson or cannon wheel, that some old witch is splitting up for firewood,

They call this a field of glory at Berlin, but as I lay awase last night (at Brium) in a triple-bedded room, talking with some Austrian officers about it all, I could not make out otherwise than that, by all this murdering, Germany stands as she did, shifted about a trifle, but no freer, no securer, no easier in conscience or pocket. She is the same poor, pipe-drunken, dreaming, thrifty, fattened, hopeful, heteroge-neous Germany that she has ever been in your Yesterday the Kaiser had her by a sitten cord; to-day the Prossian King has her by a throttle. Such a well-deserving poor prostitute of a genius no dog-star shines upon! She lost two or three great chances for redress and freedom punishes nations and races for

losing chances What a glorious burst of hope could all these countries see in the return of some enormous convulsion like that of France, the revolution before Bonaparle mastered it, which, whatever ycophant moralists and historians may have to say, was the world's great opportunity. Then, his "pipe-drunken Germany," as Carlyle would call it, loved territory better than freedom; spent ignominious years of deserved defeat to beat back French ideas, for which French ideas to prevail to-day its people would give up every inch of the stealings of centuries-Poland, the Sciave provinces, and the statues of all their big-booted prince-generals!

The city of Vienna, as usual, given to beer and balls and covert licentiousness, has now its intervals of grudging and "disloyalty." people of the capital—not of the country—feel aggreeved, betrayed, ill-directed. It is no tair ling for Francis Joseph and the innumerable archdukes and duchesses. There are before their royal home no captured cannon, as at Berlin, to please the schoolboys. They seldom go abroad, but keep within doors to speculate upon degenerate days, and ponder the most difficult question of reconstruction, harder to them than the synonym of existence. Hungary, beaten in her valorous demands by the Czar's Cossacks, coms up again an exacting power, saying:—
"Now this your Germany is gone, give us our due!" And in this bitter hour, home comes the ridden Maximilian, saying. "My husband and I are betrayed. Who shall save us with some show of honor?" Nevertheless, with the old Austrian persistence, they are building up their army again, impoverished though they be. When the Emperor took up the Prussian gaunthe fell back upon "that God whom fathers have always served;" but his Chief of Staff has always been the Redeemer of both himself and his fathers. Therefore the Haps-burgers can but take the sword again, and from he condition of their empire, as it seems to me.

with very fair show of perishing by it. In Italy there is wounded vanity with a compensated boundary. Italy has recovered Vene-tia, but gets with it 180,000,000 iranes of debt, to meet in capital or interest.

Yet, with the madness of kings, Italy is more concerned about the loss of her iron crown than of her brave seldiers. I went all the way to Brescia, a considerable detour, to see Garibaldi. Since the partial disbandment of his volunteers he has returned thither, to breathe quieter air. I looked about all day, hoping to see him, and t night obtained my introduction. I was glad to have found him, of all places next to the tented field, in this long-suffering city, the epitomization of the sorrows of Italy, often sacked, in its time a stubborn republic, and well ac-quainted with the stranger's rule, a city where Bayard was wounded and showed his tenderest courtesy; but to me, Garibaldi was more than the Bayard of our age—the Bayard of a better age to come, when the hearts and manners of nen will grow honest and simple with their governments, and wars shall be done in the in-

erest of freedom, not of power! It was in Brescia that Arnold of Brescia was born, the earliest of the men who resolved to shes by command of the earliest enemy of Italy. There are Roman ruins in the place castle and moated walls around it, mountains shiping and purple near by.

In the quiet twilight, when only the tips of the mountains were warm and rich with subset, and the town below, imperfectly lighted, grew dark and cool, save where the cafes gittered; when the last tones of the church bells fell into the softer vespers, and people began to show themselves vaguely at doors and archways. breathing the better Bir. I climbed the slope the ruined temple of Vespasian, and turning into the grated gate of a retired villa, saw at the end of an aisle of orange trees, in the half light, a duster of people,

Though I had never met him before, I divined Garibaldi in their midst, the least abused man by his photographers that I have ever seen. The pictures that we see of him all over the world are wonderfully faithful, but it we asso-ciate with him the idea of roughness, heartiess, or what not, we greatly err. There were already several catters or intruders, and he received us all with a pleasant, "I am glad to see

Sit down." He shows a trifle the illness of his Aspromonte would, walking with a cane; and his new scar is also painful, though to these he made no reference himself. His beautifully benevolent forehead you know; the full, bluishly brown eye, so soft and yet so beaming, beneath it. His best character is shown in the nostril, that is like the folded leaf of the sensitive plant, a barometer of his emotions; but he is a silent as well as a sensitive man, and while we are all talking he smokes and listens, without a word with many a smile, this nostril sottly elastic the while, as if it were the hand of his soul, opening to all appears that should unseal it in love, or pity, or indignation. His bair, of healthy grey,

lies soft and round as a child upon the temples. He wears the red shirt still, not in affectation, but because it is the easiest uniform of the soldier, and the cheapest, admirting of all excellent carelessness, like this of to-night, when he can sit among his staff, growing young again in their unabushed and langhing recitations. Close by is Menotti Garibaldi, his son, a rank, modest, and handsome soldier, who is like his father's younger brother; for they speak together very often, without reserve, yet with a tenderness that you must be moved to see; with nothing of the mutual fear and abashment of Chye and Colonel Newcome—for these people of Thackeray were after all types of the most domestic school in the world, the English, where the old are tyrants, and the young never forget what they ought to be. To these sons of his, Garibaldi is the reverse of all history. He might have left them dukes; for no single man ever, ny his unauthorized valor, gave so much glory and territory to a country, and Italy would have made them noble and rich together. His stern democratic notions forbade all this.

They are poor young men to-day, working in time of peace to make a volcani crock tertile, and in war the most exposed of soldiers. Veritable Pantheists of Italy they all seem to be, willing to crumble into her clay together so that she shook them forth in the green leaf of freeiom. It may gladden those only for whom am writing this correspondence—the lovers of the purest forms of democracy, and of the purest men in them-to know that in this last streggle or Italy, the volunteers of Garibaldi-came out not less glorified than before. The regular troops, the regular navy, lost laurels. The volunteers of Garibaldi were the armed chamo's of the peaks, and they made the Austrians in the passages and gorges dream of perpetual alarm. Perhaps they could have done little in the absence of regular reserves; but after the Neapolitan campaign, I can believe anything in their favor. The trophies

of the war are theirs at any rate.

The King, beaten at Custozza, the navy thumped and drownell at Istia; on the mountains above Garda, only. Italy, under Garibaidi, perpetually triumphant! It is gladdening to know that by the new treaty, this splendid lake, throughout all its length, is secured to Italy. During this campaign Garibaldi has been the same meteor of action, ubiquitou, always in-spiring, the Sheridan of the Alps. There is no soldier of such sleeplessness in history, nor any with so candid intelligence of the rightfulness or battle. Among the personages of Europe b is the foremost spirit of democracy, a recognized and self-suppressed power, without a meanness of a narrow ambition, modelled upon such past great names as Francesco Ferruci and William Tell, and, above all, the American hero of Italy, who gathered on the wild tree pampas concep-tions of popular government and indifference

to courts and kinus.

Siting thus, under the heavy globes of the orange trees, with the delicate branches of olives half hiding old busts and torsos of marble, at whose pedestals the knotted grape stems shrank and coiled, I thought I could look far into the tuture, and see the millions of people, when you and I are dead, striving to realize a scene like this in Garibald's life. Then his quiet figure, draped in white smoke, "cocked" back American fashlov, took new surroundings to me—the perpetual champion of crushed ights, riding the wild horses against the despots, swinging his cutlass on burning decks in far foreign seas, lying among the slimy rats in unprisons, returning like a dead face to rekindle his native country, manning the guns of Rome, awakening the grape-drunken hills with his torches, expelling the last spectres of the Bourbons, the cold Alps looking down benignantly, and at last a quiet farmer in the sea, but shining there a lighthouse and life-boat I know of no American, living or dead, at whose feet 1 could more proudly sit, and to me he is America's great ally in Europe, one Hermit Peter, preaching the Western

He was glad to hear of Staten Island, of his Italian friends there, the colonists of "Boss" Mewcei; and of all the places round he had a lively remembrance, giving the names in the droll Anglo-Italian pronunciation. I left him with his eyes shut, musing, glad not to have said "good-bye;" for I fear that Garibaldi must soon say good-bye to us all, as he is old and worn, though I know that he is not weary. GEORGE ALPRED TOWNSEND.

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United States District Judge, Attorney, or Col-lecter, or other public officer. Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves," etc. Bids will be opened on Saturday, September 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to

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GEORGE R. ORME Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

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